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the addition of an index of English words and phrases to the Hebrew index. The additions to the book bring the number of pages up to 554, thirty-four more than the former editions contained, but the paging of the older edition is preserved by figures inserted within square brackets. The notation of passages is improved by the system of raised figures for verses. This edition, which contains the material prepared for the translation of the *Introduction* into German by Professor Rothstein in 1895, is now thoroughly satisfactory as a compendium of needed materials on Old Testament introduction. H. L. WILLETT.

Outlines of Jewish History from Abraham to Our Lord. By FRANCIS E. GEGOT, S.S., Professor of Sacred Literature of St. John's Seminary, Boston, Mass. Boston and New York: Benziger Bros., Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, 1897. \$1.50.

This book is a volume intended for theological students, published with the approval of the ecclesiastical censor and with the imprimatur of the archbishop of Boston. It deals only with the briefest outline of the history, as its 372 pages would scarcely permit of more. The preparation of the material shows painstaking care and a fairly large use of competent authorities. There is manifested here and there a disposition to look at both sides of critical questions, but for the most part the rigidly conservative view is taken, for which perhaps apology may be made in view of the purpose of the book to afford a brief treatment of the theme for students. Yet, one may question whether an author who is dealing with materials which many of his readers will never seriously consider again has the right to disregard views which, in many cases, are rapidly superseding those advocated. There is observed a disposition to magnify somewhat unduly the earlier individual narratives treating of the lives of the patriarchs at the expense of a fuller statement regarding the much more important periods later on, especially the exile.

It is taken for granted that the laws of Israel are Mosaic, not alone in character, but in date. This perhaps finds some justification in the emphasis placed upon the ecclesiastical idea by Roman Catholic writers in the treatment both of the Old Testament and the New. There is the tendency throughout the book to emphasize the typical elements in the Old Testament in accordance with the older views of the relation of the Jewish to the Christian economy. In accordance with this view such characters as Joseph, David, etc., are made the

types of our Lord, and the whole of the Mosaic ritual is regarded as organized directly in view of the coming Christian church, and with corresponding features. It may also be remarked that but little attempt has been made in the treatment of Old Testament material to discriminate between historic facts and mere tradition and legend. The method by which sound conclusions are reached regarding the value of material in a given book ought not perhaps to be obtruded upon the attention of immature students, yet certainly no teacher can afford to disregard the value of the results of the critical method as they emerge from such a process.

Much emphasis is placed upon the predictive element in prophecy, far more than a just proportion warrants in view of the entire work of the prophets. These men are made little more than voices whose message relates entirely to the future. They are not living factors in the life of their own period, as the prophets are seen to have been. The proper names in the Old Testament are taken from the LXX. The names of Old Testament books are also in keeping with the Roman Catholic usage, as the four books of Kings, for 1 and 2 Samuel and 1 and 2 Kings, and the books of Paralipomenon, instead of Chronicles. The author follows such Roman Catholic authorities as Van Hoonacker, LaGrange, and Pelt, in placing Nehemiah before Ezra. Considering the limitations placed upon the author by his audience, and the brevity compelled in the treatment, as well as by his theological point of view, the book may be called an admirable summary of Old Testament history and will answer excellently the purpose for which it was designed.

H. L. WILLETT.

LITERARY NOTES.

A CHAPTER from the volume by Sienkiewicz, *Hania*, has been published under the title of *Let Us Follow Him*. It tells of the last days of Jesus, and presents in a very picturesque way events which might have happened, but probably did not happen, in connection with the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in his brochure, *If I Were God* (Crowell), has presented some of the doubts, and some of the answers to the doubts, which are characteristic of today's religious and semi-religious thinking. Though possessing much literary charm, the book is not very definitely written, and the title derived from an old tombstone is